Fig. 7 is a graph of phosphorylation as a function of time showing the separation of three different specific kinase reporter substrates from a sample of the contents of a *Xenopus laevis* oocyte **46'** that had been previously microinjected to contain ~1⊠M Fl-sPKC, ~330 nM Fl-sPKA, and ~10 nM Fl-scdc2K. Fl-sPKA, a specific reporter for protein kinase A (PKA) activity has the sequence FL-Lys-Arg-Arg-Glu-Ile-Leu-Ser-Arg-Arg-Pro-Ser-Tyr-Arg (sequence ID NO:1), and was derived from the CREB protein. Fl-scdc2K, a specific reporter for cdc2 kinase (originally identified genetically as cell division cycle mutant 2) has the sequence Fl-Gly-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ser-Pro-Gly_Arg-Arg-Arg-Arg-Lys (sequence ID NO:2), and comprises a consensus phosphorylation site derived from several proteins. The underlined serine residues are the sites of phosphorylation. The peptides were synthesized and labeled with fluorescein as described for Fl-sPKC, except that Fl-scdc2K was labeled with the mixed 5- and 6-isomers of carboxyfluorescein succinimidyl ester (100-200 mg/ml, Molecular Probes, Eugene OR); thus, Fl-scdc2K consisted of two isomeric forms. A peak **162** and a peak **172** were identified by their migration times as observed when injected into oocytes **46'** singly (not shown). The first doublet, peaks **162** and **164**, corresponds to two isomers of either phosphorylated or nonphosphorylated Fl-scdc2K. The second doublet, peaks **166** and **168**, corresponds to two isomers of the other form of Fl-scdc2K. One peak **170** represents nonphosphorylated Fl-sPKC, and one peak **172** represents nonphosphorylated Fl-sPKA.

Kindly enter the attached "Sequence Listing" into the specification of the above-referenced application and delete any "Sequence Listing" that may already exist within the specification.